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CHAPTER 388

NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

S. F. 113

AN ACT relating to nonprofit corporations and the formation, merger, consolidation, dissolution, liquidation, admission to do business in this state and withdrawal therefrom, authority, powers and rights thereof, and requirements therefor, and the regulation and conduct of affairs thereof.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- 1 SECTION 1. Short title. This Act shall be known and may be 2 cited as the "Iowa Nonprofit Corporation Act".
 - SEC. 2. Definitions. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:
 - 1. "Person" means an individual, a corporation (domestic or foreign, whether nonprofit or for profit), a partnership, an association, a trust or a fiduciary.
- 5 a trust or a fiduciary.
 6 2. "Corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a nonprofit corporation subject to the provisions of this Act, except a foreign corporation.
 - 3. "Foreign corporation" means a nonprofit corporation organized under laws other than the laws of this state.
 - 4. "Nonprofit corporation" means a corporation no part of the income or profit of which is distributable to its members, directors or officers except as provided in this Act.
- or officers except as provided in this Act.

 5. "Articles of incorporation" means the original or restated articles of incorporation and all amendments thereto, and includes articles of merger.
 - 6. "Bylaws" means the code or codes of rules adopted for the regulation or management of the affairs of the corporation irrespective of the name or names by which such rules are designated.
- 7. "Member" means a person as herein defined having membership rights in a corporation in accordance with the provisions of its articles of incorporation or bylaws.
 - cles of incorporation or bylaws.

 8. "Board of directors" means the person or group of persons vested with the management of the affairs of the corporation irrespective of the name by which such person or group is designated.
- 9. "Insolvent" means inability of a corporation to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of its affairs.
 - SEC. 3. Purposes. Subject to the provisions of subsection one (1) of section one hundred (100) of this Act, corporations may be organized under this Act for any lawful purpose or purposes not for pecuniary profit.
 - 1 SEC. 4. General powers. Each corporation, unless otherwise 2 stated in its articles of incorporation, shall have power:
 - 1. To have perpetual succession by its corporate name unless a limited period of duration is stated in its articles of incorporation.
 - 2. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in its corporate name.
 3. To have a corporate seal which may be altered at pleasure, and to use the same by causing it, or a facsimile thereof, to be impressed
 - 8 or affixed or in any other manner reproduced.

- 4. To purchase, take, receive, lease, take by gift, devise or bequest, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, use and otherwise deal in and with real or personal property, or any interest therein, wherever situated.
- 5. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, transfer and otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property and assets.

6. To lend money to its employees other than its officers and directors, and otherwise assist its employees, officers and directors.

7. To purchase, take, receive, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, vote, use, employ, sell, mortgage, lend, pledge, or otherwise dispose of, and otherwise use and deal in and with, shares or other interests in, or obligations of, other domestic or foreign corporations, whether for profit or not for profit, associations, partnerships or individuals, or direct or indirect obligations of the United States, or of any other government, state, territory, governmental district or municipality or of any instrumentality thereof.

8. To make contracts and guaranties and incur liabilities, borrow money at such lawful rates of interest as the corporation may determine, issue its notes, bonds, and other obligations, and secure any of its obligations by mortgage or pledge of all or any of its property, franchises and income, and to guarantee the obligations of other

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9. To lend money for its corporate purposes, invest and reinvest its funds, and take and hold real and personal property as security for the payment of funds so loaned or invested.

10. To conduct its affairs, carry on its operations, and have offices and exercise the powers granted by this Act in any state, territory, district, or possession of the United States, or in any foreign country.

11. To elect or appoint officers and agents of the corporation who may be directors or members, and define their duties and fix their compensation, and to pay pensions and establish pension plans, pension trusts, and other incentive, insurance and welfare plans for any or all of its directors, officers and employees.

12. To make and alter bylaws, not inconsistent with its articles of incorporation or with the laws of this state, for the administration

and regulation of the affairs of the corporation.

13. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, to make donations for the public welfare or for charitable, religious, eleemosynary, benevolent, scientific or educational purposes; and in time of war to make donations in aid of war activities.

14. To indemnify any director or officer or former director or officer of the corporation, or any person who may have served at its request as a director or officer of another corporation, whether nonprofit or for profit, against expenses actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense of any action, suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, in which he is made a party by reason of being or having been such director or officer, except in relation to matters as to which he shall be adjudged in such action, suit or proceeding to be liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of duty; and to make any other indemnification that shall be authorized by the articles of incorporation or bylaws, or resolution adopted after notice by the members entitled to vote.

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- 61 15. To cease its corporate activities and surrender its corporate 62 franchise.
- 63 16. To have and exercise all powers necessary or convenient to 64 effect any or all of the purposes for which the corporation is organized.
 - SEC. 5. Defense of ultra vires. No act of a corporation and no conveyance or transfer of real or personal property to or by a corporation shall be invalid by reason of the fact that the corporation was without capacity or power to do such act or to make or receive such conveyance or transfer, but such lack of capacity or power may be asserted:
 - 1. In a proceeding by a member or a director against the corporation to enjoin the doing or continuation of unauthorized acts, or the transfer of real or personal property by or to the corporation. If the unauthorized acts or transfers sought to be enjoined are being or are to be, performed pursuant to any contract to which the corporation is a party, the court may, if all of the parties to the contract are parties to the proceeding and if it deems the same to be equitable, set aside and enjoin the performance of such contract, and in so doing may allow to the corporation or the other parties to the contract, as the case may be, compensation for the loss or damage sustained by either of them which may result from the action of the court in setting aside and enjoining the performance of such contract, but anticipated profits to be derived from the performance of the contract shall not be awarded by the court as a loss or damage sustained.
 - 2. In a proceeding by the corporation, whether acting directly or through a receiver, trustee, or other legal representative or through members in a representative suit, against the incumbent or former officers or directors of the corporation for exceeding their authority.
 - 3. In a proceeding by the attorney general, as provided in this Act, to dissolve the corporation, or in a proceeding by the attorney general to enjoin the corporation from performing unauthorized acts, or in any other proceeding by the attorney general.

SEC. 6. Corporate name. The corporate name:

1. Shall not contain any word or phrase which indicates or implies that it is organized for any purpose other than one or more of the purposes contained in its articles of incorporation.

2. Shall not be the same as, or deceptively similar to, the name of any corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, existing under the laws of this state, or any foreign corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, authorized to transact business or conduct affairs in this state, or a corporate name reserved or registered as permitted by the laws of this state.

by the laws of this state.
3. Shall be transliterated into letters of the English alphabet, if
it is not in English.

SEC. 7. Reserved name. The exclusive right to the use of a corporate name may be reserved by filing in the office of the secretary of state an application to reserve a specified corporate name, executed by the applicant. If the secretary of state finds that such name is

available for corporate use, he shall reserve the same for the exclusive use of such applicant for a period of one hundred twenty days.

The right to the exclusive use of a specified corporate name so reserved may be assigned by filing in the office of the secretary of state a notice of such assignment, executed by the person for whom such name was reserved and specifying the name and address of the transferee.

SEC. 8. Registered office and registered agent. Each corporation shall have and continuously maintain in this state:

1. A registered office which may be, but need not be, the same as

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- 2. A registered agent or agents who may be either an individual 6 or individuals resident in this state, the business office of whom shall be identical with such registered office, or a domestic corporation, 8 whether for profit or not for profit, or a foreign corporation, whether 9 for profit or not for profit, authorized to transact business or conduct affairs in this state, having an office identical with such registered 10 office.
 - SEC. 9. Change of registered office or registered agent. poration may change its registered office or change its registered agent or agents, or both office and agent or agents upon filing in the office of the secretary of state a statement setting forth:

1. The name of the corporation.

2. The address of its then registered office.

3. If the address of its registered office be changed, the address to which the registered office is to be changed.

4. The name of its then registered agent or agents.

5. If its registered agent or agents be changed, the name of its successor registered agent or agents.

6. That the address of its registered office and the address of the business office of its registered agent or agents, as changed, will be identical.

7. That such change was authorized by resolution duly adopted by its board of directors.

Such statements shall be executed by the corporation by its president or a vice-president. If the registered office is changed from one county to another, such statement shall be executed in duplicate. Such statement shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing and recording in his office, and the statement shall be filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder; and if the registered office is changed from one county to another, the same shall be filed and recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the registered office was located prior to the filing of such statement in the office of the secretary of state, and in the office of the recorder of the county to which the registered office is changed.

If the registered office is changed from one county to another, the corporation shall also cause to be filed and recorded forthwith in the office of the recorder of the county to which such registered office is changed, its original articles of incorporation and all amendments thereto, or copies thereof certified by the secretary of state, or its restated articles and all amendments thereto, or copies thereof cer-

tified by the secretary of state.

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If a registered agent or agents change his, their or its business address to another place within the same county, he, they or it may change the address of the registered office of any corporations of which he, they or it is registered agent by filing a statement as required above for each corporation, or a single statement for all corporations named therein, except that it need be signed only by the registered agent or agents and need not be responsive to subsections five (5) and seven (7) above, and must recite that notification of such change has been mailed to each such corporation.

The change of address of registered office or the change of registered agent or agents or both registered office and agent or agents, as the case may be, shall become effective upon the filing of such statement by the secretary of state, but until such statement is recorded in the office of the recorder as above prescribed, service of process, notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the corporation may be served upon the person who was its registered agent at its registered office prior to the filing of such statement with the same force and effect as if no change in registered office or registered agent had been made.

Any registered agent of a corporation may resign as such agent upon filing a written notice thereof, executed in duplicate, with the secretary of state, who shall record one copy and forthwith mail the other copy thereof to the corporation in care of an officer, who is not the resigning registered agent, at the address of such officer as shown by the most recent annual report of the corporation. The copy recorded by the secretary of state shall be sent by him to the county recorder of the county in which the registered office is located for recording in his office. The appointment of such agent shall terminate upon the expiration of thirty days after receipt of such notice by the secretary of state.

SEC. 10. Service of process on corporation. The registered agent so appointed by a corporation shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any process, notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the corporation may be served.

Whenever a corporation shall fail to appoint or maintain a registered agent in this state, or whenever its registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found at the registered office, then the secretary of state shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any such process, notice, or demand may be served. Service on the secretary of state of any such process, notice, or demand shall be made by delivering to and leaving with him, or with any clerk having charge of the corporation department of his office, duplicate copies of such process, notice or demand. In the event any such process, notice or demand is served on the secretary of state, he shall immediately cause one of the copies thereof to be forwarded by registered or certified mail, addressed to the corporation at its registered office. No corporation served in accordance with the procedure provided for by this paragraph shall be in default until thirty days have elapsed following such service on the secretary of state.

The secretary of state shall keep a record of all processes, notices and demands served upon him under this section, and shall record therein the time of such service and his action with reference thereto.

Nothing herein contained shall limit or affect the right to serve any process, notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon a corporation in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law.

SEC. 11. Members. A corporation may have one or more classes of members or may have no members. If the corporation has one or more classes of members, the designation of such class or classes, the manner of election or appointment and the qualifications and rights of the members of each class shall be set forth in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. If the corporation has no members, that fact shall be set forth in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. A corporation may issue certificates evidencing membership therein.

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 SEC. 12. Bylaws. The initial bylaws of a corporation shall be adopted by its board of directors. The power to alter, amend or repeal the bylaws or adopt new bylaws shall be vested in the board of directors unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation. The bylaws may contain any provisions for the regulation and management of the affairs of a corporation not inconsistent with law or the articles of incorporation.

The board of directors of any corporation may adopt emergency bylaws, subject to repeal or change by action of the members, which shall, notwithstanding any different provision elsewhere in this Act or in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, be operative during any emergency, in the conduct of the affairs of the corporation resulting from an attack on the United States or any nuclear or atomic disaster. The emergency bylaws may make any provision that may be practical and necessary for the circumstances of the emergency including provisions that:

1. A meeting of the board of directors may be called by any officer or director in such manner and under such conditions as shall be prescribed in the emergency bylaws;

2. The director or directors in attendance at the meeting, or any greater number fixed by the emergency bylaws, shall constitute a quorum; and

3. The officers or other persons designated on a list approved by the board of directors before the emergency, all in such order of priority and subject to such conditions and for such period of time (not longer than reasonably necessary after the termination of the emergency) as may be provided in the emergency bylaws or in the resolution approving the list, shall, to the extent required to provide a quorum at any meeting of the board of directors, be deemed directors for such meeting.

The board of directors, either before or during any such emergency, may provide, and from time to time modify, lines of succession in the event that during such an emergency any or all officers or agents of the corporation shall for any reason be rendered incapable of discharging their duties.

To the extent not inconsistent with any emergency bylaws so adopted, the bylaws of the corporation shall remain in effect during

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any such emergency and upon its termination the emergency bylaws 38 39 shall cease to be operative.

Unless otherwise provided in emergency bylaws, notice of any meeting of the board of directors during any such emergency may be given only to such of the directors as it may be feasible to reach at the time and by such means as may be feasible at the time, in-

cluding publication or radio.

To the extent required to constitute a quorum at any meeting of the board of directors during any such emergency, the officers of the corporation who are present shall, unless otherwise provided in emergency bylaws, be deemed, in order of rank and within the same rank in order of seniority, directors for such meeting.

No officer, director or employee acting in accordance with any emergency bylaws shall be liable except for willful misconduct. No officer, director or employee shall be liable for any action taken by him in good faith in such an emergency in furtherance of the ordinary affairs of the corporation, even though not authorized by the bylaws then in effect.

SEC. 13. Meetings of members. Meetings of members may be held at such places, either within or without this state, as may be provided in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws, or as may be fixed from time to time in accordance with the provisions thereof. In the absence of any such provision, all meetings shall be held at the registered office of the corporation.

An annual meeting of the members shall be held at such time as may be provided in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. Failure to hold the annual meeting at the designated time shall not work a

forfeiture or dissolution of the corporation. 10

Special meetings of the members may be called by the president or by the board of directors. Special meetings of the members may also be called by such other officers or persons or number or proportion of members as may be provided in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. In the absence of a provision fixing the number or proportion of members entitled to call a meeting, a special meeting of members may be called by members having one-twentieth of the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting.

- SEC. 14. Notice of members' meetings. Unless the articles of incorporation or the bylaws otherwise provide, written notice stating the place, day and hour of the meeting and, in case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be delivered no less than ten nor more than fifty days before the date of the meeting, either personally or by mail, by or at the direction of the president, the secretary, or the officer or persons calling the meeting, to each member entitled to vote at such meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail addressed to the member at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation, with postage thereon prepaid.
- The right of the members, or any class or 1 Voting. classes of members, to vote may be limited, enlarged or denied to the extent specified in the articles of incorporation or, if the articles of

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incorporation so provide, by the bylaws. Unless so limited, enlarged or denied, each member, regardless of class, shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote of members.

A member entitled to vote may vote in person or, unless the articles of incorporation or the bylaws otherwise provide, may vote by proxy executed in writing by the member or by his duly authorized attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its execution, unless otherwise provided in the proxy. Where directors or officers are to be elected by members the bylaws may provide that such elections may be conducted by mail.

The articles of incorporation may provide that in all elections for directors every member entitled to vote shall have the right to cumulate his vote and to give one candidate a number of votes equal to his vote multiplied by the number of directors to be elected, or by distributing such votes on the same principle among any number of such candidates.

such candidates.

If a corporation has no members or its members have no right to vote, the directors shall have the sole voting power.

SEC. 16. Quorum. The bylaws may provide the number or percentage of members entitled to vote represented in person or by proxy, or the number or percentage of votes represented in person or by proxy, which shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of members. In the absence of any such provision, members holding one-tenth of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter to be voted upon represented in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum. A majority of the votes entitled to be cast on a matter to be voted upon by the members present or represented by proxy at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be necessary for the adoption thereof unless a greater proportion is required by this Act, the articles of incorporation or the bylaws.

SEC. 17. Board of directors. The affairs of a corporation shall be managed by a board of one or more directors. Directors need not be residents of this state or members of the corporation unless the articles of incorporation so require. The articles of incorporation or the bylaws may prescribe other qualifications for directors.

SEC. 18. Number and election of directors. The number of directors shall be fixed by the bylaws, except as to the number constituting the initial board of directors, which number shall be fixed by the articles of incorporation. The number of directors may be increased or decreased from time to time by amendment to the bylaws, unless the articles of incorporation provide that a change in the number of directors shall be made only by amendment of the articles of incorporation. No decrease in number shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent director. In the absence of a bylaw fixing the number of directors, the number shall be the same as that stated in the articles of incorporation.

The directors constituting the first board of directors shall be named in the articles of incoporation and shall hold office until the first annual election of directors or for such other period as may be specified in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. Thereafter, directors shall be elected or appointed in a manner and for the terms

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provided in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. In the absence of a provision fixing the term of office, the term of office of a director shall be one year.

Directors may be divided into classes and the terms of office of the several classes need not be uniform. Each director shall hold office for the term for which he is elected or appointed and until his successor shall have been elected or appointed and qualified.

A director may be removed from office pursuant to any procedure therefor provided in the articles of incorporation.

SEC. 19. Vacancies. Any vacancy occurring in the board of directors and any directorship to be filled by reason of an increase in the number of directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, though less than a quorum of the board of directors unless the articles of incorporation or the bylaws provide that a vacancy or directorship so created shall be filled in some other manner, in which case such provision shall control.

Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws, a director so elected or appointed shall be elected or appointed for the unexpired term of his predecessor in office or the full term of such new directorship.

SEC. 20. Quorum of directors. A majority of the number of directors fixed by the bylaws, or in the absence of a bylaw fixing the number of directors, then of the number stated in the articles of incorporation, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws; but in no event shall a quorum consist of less than one third of the number of directors so fixed or stated. The act of the majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the board of directors, unless the act of a greater number is required by this Act, the articles of incorporation or the bylaws.

SEC. 21. Committees. If the articles of incorporation or the bylaws so provide, the board of directors, by resolution adopted by a majority of the full board of directors, may designate from among its members an executive committee and one or more other committees each of which, to the extent provided in such resolution or in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws of the corporation, shall have and may exercise all the authority of the board of directors; but no such committee shall have the authority of the board of directors in reference to amending the articles of incorporation, adopting a plan 10 of merger or consolidation, recommending to the members the sale, 11 lease, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all the property and assets of the corporation, recommending to the mem-12 bers a voluntary dissolution of the corporation or a revocation there-of, or amending the bylaws of the corporation. The designation of 13 14 15 any such committee and the delegation thereto of authority shall not operate to relieve the board of directors, or any member thereof, of 16 any responsibility imposed by law. 17

SEC. 22. Place and notice of directors' meetings. Meetings of the board of directors, regular or special, may be held either within or

without this state, and upon such notice as the bylaws may prescribe.

Attendance of a director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the board of directors need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting unless required by the bylaws.

SEC. 23. Officers. The officers of a corporation shall consist of a president, one or more vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and such other officers and assistant officers as may be deemed necessary, each of whom shall be elected or appointed at such time and in such manner and for such terms as may be prescribed in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws. In the absence of any such provision, all officers shall be elected or appointed annually by the board of directors. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person.

The articles of incorporation or the bylaws may provide that any one or more officers of the corporation shall be ex officio members of

11 the board of directors.

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The officers of a corporation may be designated by such additional titles as may be provided in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws.

SEC. 24. Removal of officers. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, any officers elected or appointed may be removed by the persons authorized to elect or appoint such officer whenever in their judgment the best interests of the corporation will be served thereby. The removal of an officer shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the officers so removed. Election or appointment of an officer or agent shall not of itself create contract rights.

SEC. 25. Books and records. Each corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, board of directors and committees having any of the authority of the board of directors; and shall keep at its registered office or principal office in this state a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote. All books and records of a corporation may be inspected by any member, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

SEC. 26. Shares of stock and dividends prohibited. A corporation shall not have or issue shares of stock. No dividend shall be paid and no part of the income or profit of a corporation shall be distributed to its members, directors or officers. A corporation may pay compensation in a reasonable amount to its members, directors or officers for services rendered, may confer benefits upon its members in conformity with its purposes, and upon dissolution or final liquidation may make distributions to its members as permitted by this Act, and no such payment, benefit or distribution shall be deemed to be a dividend or a distribution of income or profit.

- SEC. 27. Loans to directors and officers prohibited. No loans shall be made by a corporation to its directors or officers. Any director or officer who assents to or participates in the making of any such loan shall be liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.
- SEC. 28. Incorporators. One or more persons as defined in this Act having capacity to contract, may act as incorporators of a corporation by signing, acknowledging and delivering to the secretary of state articles of incorporation for such corporation.
- SEC. 29. Articles of incorporation. The articles of incorporation shall set forth:
 - 1. The name of the corporation and the chapter of the Code or Session Laws under which incorporated.
 - 2. The period of duration if for a limited period, but in the absence of any statement in the articles all corporations organized hereunder shall have perpetual duration.
 - 3. The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized.
 - 4. Any provision, not inconsistent with law, which the incorporators elect to set forth in the articles of incorporation for the regulation of the internal affairs of the corporation, including any provision for distribution of assets on dissolution or final liquidation.
 - 5. The address of its initial registered office including street and number, if any, the name of the county in which the registered office is located, and the name of its initial registered agent or agents at such address.
 - 6. The number of directors constituting the initial board of directors and the names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as the initial directors.
 - 7. Any provision not inconsistent with law or the purposes for which the corporation is organized, which the incorporators elect to set forth; or any provision limiting any of the corporate powers enumerated in this Act.
 - 8. The date on which the corporate existence shall begin, which may be any date identified by year, month and day not more than ninety days in the future. In the absence of any statement in the articles as to date of beginning of corporate existence, such existence shall commence on the date on which the secretary of state issues the certificate of incorporation.
 - 9. The name and address of each incorporator.
 - It shall not be necessary to set forth in the articles of incorporation any of the corporate powers enumerated in this Act.

Unless the articles of incorporation provide that a change in the number of directors shall be made only by amendment to the articles of incorporation, a change in the number of directors made by amendment to the bylaws shall be controlling. In all other cases, whenever a provision of the articles of incorporation is inconsistent with a bylaw, the provision of the articles of incorporation shall be controlling.

SEC. 30. Filing and recording of articles of incorporation. The articles of incorporation shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing and recording in his office, and the same shall be filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder. The secretary of state

5 upon the filing of such articles shall issue a certificate of incorpora-6 tion and send the same to the corporation or its representative.

SEC. 31. Effect of issuance of certificate of incorporation. Upon the issuance of the certificate of incorporation, the corporate existence shall begin unless the certificate in conformity with a provision in the articles provides that it shall begin on a stated day in the future in which event the corporate existence shall without further action by either the incorporators or the secretary of state begin on the day so stated. Such certificate of incorporation shall be conclusive evidence that all conditions precedent required to be performed by the incorporators have been complied with and that the corporation has been incorporated under this Act except as against this state in a proceeding to cancel or revoke the certificate of incorporation or for involuntary dissolution of the corporation.

SEC. 32. Procedure for filing and recording of documents. If in

this Act, it is required that any document be:

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1. Filed in the office of the secretary of state, the secretary of state, when he finds that such document conforms to law and when all fees and taxes due him have been paid as in this Act prescribed, shall endorse on such document, the word "Filed", and the month, day and year of the filing thereof and file the same in his office;

2. Recorded in the office of the secretary of state, the secretary of

state, upon filing thereof, shall record the same;

3. Filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder, the secretary of state upon recording such document in his office shall forward the same to the county recorder of the county wherein the registered office of the corporation is located, and shall forward a duplicate executed copy certified by him as a true copy of the filed original to such other county recorder, if any, as is required by this Act. Upon receipt thereof and upon receipt of recording fees due him, such county recorder shall record and index such instrument and endorse thereon the date of filing in such county and the book and page in which recorded. The recorder of each county shall keep in his office an alphabetically subdivided index book for articles of incorporation and other instruments the recording of which in his office is provided for by this Act, which book shall have as a minimum, columns headed with "Name of Corporation", "Place of Registered Office", "Day, Month and Year of Filing" and the reference to the book and page or other record where recorded and shall make appropriate entries in said index for each such instrument recorded by him.

Any instrument required to be filed and recorded in the office of the secretary of state only, shall be returned by him to the corporation or its representative. Any instrument required to be filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder shall be returned by him

to the corporation or its representative.

SEC. 33. Organization meetings. After the issuance of the certificate of incorporation an organization meeting of the board of directors named in the articles of incorporation may be held, either within or without this state, at the call of a majority of the incorporators, for the purpose of adopting bylaws, electing officers, if

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necessary, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The incorporators calling the meeting shall give at least three days' notice thereof by mail to each director so named, Q which notice shall state the time and place of the meeting.

A first meeting of the members may be held at the call of the 10 directors, or a majority of them, upon at least three days' notice, 11 for such purposes as shall be stated in the notice of the meeting. 12

- SEC. 34. Right to amend articles of incorporation. A corporation may amend its articles of incorporation, from time to time, in any and as many respects as may be desired, so long as its articles of incorporation as amended contain only such provisions as are lawful under this Act.
- Procedure to amend articles of incorporation. SEC. 35. ments to the articles of incorporation shall be made in the following 3 manner:
 - 1. Where there are members entitled to vote thereon, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution setting forth the proposed amendment and directing that it be submitted to a vote at a meeting of members entitled to vote thereon which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, upon the written request of at least five per cent of the members entitled to vote on amendments to articles of incorporation, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution setting forth the amendment proposed by such members and directing that it be submitted to the next meeting of the members entitled to vote thereon held not less than ninety days after the date of the filing of the request of the members with the secretary of the corporation. Written notice setting forth the proposed amendment or a summary of the changes to be effected thereby shall be given to each member entitled to vote at such meeting within the time and in the manner provided in this Act for the giving of notice of meetings of members. The proposed amendment shall be adopted upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at such meeting or represented by proxy are entitled to cast.
 - 2. Where there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, an amendment shall be adopted at a meeting of the board of directors upon receiving the vote of a majority of the directors in office.

Any number of amendments may be submitted and voted upon at any one meeting.

- SEC. 36. Articles of amendment. The articles of amendment shall be executed by the corporation by its president or a vice-president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and acknowledged by one of the officers signing such articles, and shall set forth:
- 1. The name of the corporation and the effective date of its incorporation; and its original name if different from the present name.

2. The amendment so adopted.

3. Where there are members entitled to vote thereon, (a) a statement setting forth the date of the meeting of members at which the amendment was adopted, that a quorum was present at such meeting, and that such amendment received at least two-thirds of the $\frac{12}{13}$

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votes which members present at such meeting or represented by proxy were entitled to cast, or (b) a statement that such amendment was adopted by a consent in writing signed by all members entitled to vote with respect thereto.

- 4. Where there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, a statement of such fact, the date of the meeting of the board of directors at which the amendment was adopted, and a statement of the fact that such amendment received the vote of a majority of the directors in office.
- SEC. 37. Filing of articles of amendment. The articles of amendment shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing and recording in his office, and the same shall be filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder. The secretary of state upon the filing of the articles of amendment shall issue a certificate of amendment and send the same to the corporation or its representative.
- SEC. 38. Effect of certificate of amendment. Upon the issuance of the certificate of amendment by the secretary of state, the amendment shall become effective and the articles of incorporation shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.

No amendment shall affect any existing cause of action in favor of or against such corporation, or any pending action to which such corporation shall be a party, or the existing rights of persons other than members; and, in the event the corporate name shall be changed by amendment, no suit brought by or against such corporation under its former name shall abate for that reason.

- SEC. 39. Restated articles of incorporation. A domestic corporation may at any time restate its articles of incorporation, which may be amended by such restatement, so long as its articles of incorporation as so restated contain only such provisions as might be lawfully contained in original articles of incorporation at the time of making such restatement, by the adoption of restated articles of incorporation, including any amendments to its articles of incorporation to be made thereby, in the following manner:
- 1. Where there are members having voting rights, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution setting forth the proposed restated articles of incorporation, which may include an amendment or amendments to the corporation's articles of incorporation to be made thereby and directing that such restated articles, including such amendment or amendments be submitted to a vote at a meeting of members having voting rights, which may be either an annual or a special meeting.
- 2. Written or printed notice setting forth the proposed restated articles or a summary of the provisions thereof shall be given to each member entitled to vote at such meeting within the time and in the manner provided in this Act for the giving of notice of meetings of members. If the restated articles include an amendment or amendments to the articles of incorporation to be made thereby, the notice shall separately set forth such amendment or amendments or a summary of the changes to be effected thereby.
- 3. The proposed restated articles shall be adopted upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at such meet-

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ing or represented by proxy are entitled to cast, unless such restated articles include an amendment to the articles of incorporation to be made thereby which, if contained in a proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation to be made without restatement of the articles of incorporation, would entitle a class of members to vote as a class thereon, in which event the proposed restated articles shall be adopted upon receiving the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of each class entitled to vote thereon as a class, and of the total members entitled to vote thereon.

4. Where there are no members, or no members having voting rights, proposed restated articles of incorporation, which may include an amendment or amendments to the corporation's articles of incorporation to be made thereby shall be adopted at a meeting of the board of directors upon receiving the vote of a majority of the direc-

tors in office.

Upon such approval, restated articles of incorporation shall be executed by the corporation by its president or vice-president and by its secretary or assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing the same, and shall set forth, as then stated in the corporation's articles of incorporation and, if the restated articles of incorporation include an amendment or amendments to the articles of incorporation to be made thereby, as so amended:

a. The name of the corporation;

b. If its duration is for a limited period, the date of expiration;

c. The purpose or purposes for which the corporation of each d. If the members are divided into classes, the designation of each voting rights, if any, limitaclass and a statement of the preferences, voting rights, if any, limitations and relative rights in respect of the members of each class;

e. Any other provisions, not inconsistent with law or the purposes which the corporation is authorized to pursue, which are to be set forth in articles of incorporation; except that it shall not be necessary to set forth in the restated articles of incorporation any of the corporate powers enumerated in this Act nor any statement with respect to the chapter of the Code or Sessions Laws under which the corporation was incorporated, its registered office, registered agent, directors, or incorporators, or the date on which its corporate exist-

The restated articles of incorporation shall also set forth a statement that they correctly set forth the provisions of the articles of incorporation as theretofore or thereby amended, that they have been duly adopted as required by law and that they supersede the original articles of incorporation and all amendments thereto.

The restated articles of incorporation shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing and recording in his office and the same shall

be filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder.

The secretary of state upon filing the restated articles of incorporation shall issue a restated certificate of incorporation and send the same to the corporation or its representative.

Upon the issuance of the restated certificate of incorporation by the secretary of state, the restated articles of incorporation, including any amendment or amendments to the articles of incorporation

- 78 made thereby, shall become effective and shall supersede the original 79 articles of incorporation and all amendments thereto.
 - SEC. 40. Procedure for merger. Any two or more domestic corporations may merge into one of such corporations, pursuant to a plan of merger approved in the manner prescribed by this Act.

Each corporation shall adopt a plan of merger setting forth:

1. The names of the corporations proposing to merge, and the name of the corporation into which they propose to merge, which is hereinafter designated as the surviving corporation.

2. The terms and conditions of the proposed merger.

- 9 3. A statement of any changes in the articles of incorporation of 10 the surviving corporation to be effected by such merger.
- 11 4. Such other provisions with respect to the proposed merger as 12 are deemed necessary or desirable.
 - SEC. 41. Procedure for consolidation. Any two or more domestic corporations may consolidate into a new corporation pursuant to a plan of consolidation approved in the manner prescribed by this Act.

4 Each such corporation shall adopt a plan of consolidation setting 5 forth:

1. The names of the corporations proposing to consolidate, and the name of the new corporation into which they propose to consolidate, which is hereinafter designated as the new corporation.

2. The terms and conditions of the proposed consolidation.

9 3. With respect to the new corporation, all of the statements re-10 quired to be set forth in articles of incorporation for corporations 11 organized under this Act. 12

4. Such other provisions with respect to the proposed consolidation as are deemed necessary or desirable.

Approval of merger or consolidation. A plan of merger or consolidation shall be adopted by each domestic corporation in the following manner:

1. Where the members of any merging or consolidating corpora-tion are entitled to vote thereon, the board of directors of such corporation shall adopt a resolution approving the proposed plan and directing that it be submitted to a vote at a meeting of members entitled to vote thereon, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Written notice setting forth the proposed plan or a summary thereof shall be given to each member entitled to vote thereon at such meeting within the time and in the manner provided in this Act for the giving of notice of meetings of members. The proposed plan shall be adopted upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at each such meeting or represented by proxy are entitled to cast.

2. Where any merging or consolidating corporation has no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, a plan of merger or consolidation shall be adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of such corporation upon receiving the vote of a majority of the

directors in office.

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After such approval, and at any time prior to the filing of the articles of merger or consolidation, the merger or consolidation may

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23 be abandoned pursuant to provisions thereof, if any, set forth in the 24 plan of merger or consolidation.

SEC. 43. Articles of merger or consolidation. Upon such approval, articles of merger or articles of consolidation shall be executed by each corporation by its president or a vice-president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and acknowledged by one of the officers of each corporation signing such articles, and shall set forth:

1. The plan of merger or the plan of consolidation.

2. Where the members of any merging or consolidating corporation are entitled to vote thereon, then as to each such corporation (a) a statement setting forth the date of the meeting of members at which the plan was adopted, that a quorum was present at such meeting, and that such plan received at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at such meeting or represented by proxy were entitled to cast, or (b) a statement that such amendment was adopted by a consent in writing signed by all members entitled to vote with respect thereto.

3. Where any merging or consolidating corporation has no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, then as to each such corporation a statement of such fact, the date of the meeting of the board of directors at which the plan was adopted and a statement of the fact that such plan received the vote of a majority of the directors

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The articles of merger or articles of consolidation shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing and recording in his office, and the same shall be filed and recorded in the office of the recorder of each county in which the registered office of each domestic merging or consolidating corporation was located prior to the merger or consolidation and, if the new corporation into which the corporations have consolidated is a domestic corporation, in the office of the recorder of the county in which the registered office of the new corporation is located.

The secretary of state upon the filing of the articles of merger or articles of consolidation shall issue a certificate of merger or a certificate of consolidation and send the same to the surviving or new

corporation as the case may be, or to its representative.

SEC. 44. Effect of merger or consolidation. Upon the issuance of the certificate of merger or the certificate of consolidation by the secretary of state, the merger or consolidation shall be effected.

When such merger or consolidation has been effected:

1. The several corporations parties to the plan of merger or consolidation shall be a single corporation, which, in the case of a merger, shall be that corporation designated in the plan of merger as the surviving corporation, and, in the case of consolidation, shall be the new corporation provided for in the plan of consolidation.

2. The separate existence of all corporations parties to the plan of merger or consolidation, except the surviving or new corporation,

12 shall cease. 13 3. Such s

3. Such surviving or new corporation, if to exist under the laws of this state, shall have all the rights, privileges, immunities and pow-

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ers and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities of a corporation organized under this Act.

4. Such surviving or new corporation shall thereupon and thereafter posses all the rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises, as well of a public as of a private nature, of each of the merging or consolidating corporations; and all property, real, personal and mixed, and all debts due on whatever account, and all other choses in action, and all and every other interest, of or belonging to or due to each of the corporations so merged or consolidated, shall be taken and deemed to be transferred to and vested in such single corporation without further act or deed; and the title to any real estate, or any interest therein, vested in any of such corporations shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of such merger or consolidation.

5. Such surviving or new corporation shall thenceforth be responsible and liable for all the liabilities and obligations of each of the corporations so merged or consolidated; and any claim existing or action or proceeding pending by or against any of such corporations may be prosecuted as if such merger or consolidation had not taken place, or such surviving or new corporation may be substituted in its place. Neither the rights of creditors nor any liens upon the property of any such corporation shall be impaired by such merger or consolidation.

6. In the case of a merger, the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation shall be deemed to be amended to the extent, if any, that changes in its articles of incorporation are stated in the plan of merger; and, in the case of a consolidation, the statements set forth in the articles of consolidation and which are required or permitted to be set forth in the articles of incorporation of corporations organized under this Act shall be deemed to be the original articles of incorporation of the new corporation.

SEC. 45. Merger or consolidation of domestic and foreign corporations. One or more foreign corporations and one or more domestic corporations may be merged or consolidated in the following manner, if such merger or consolidation is permitted by the laws of the state under which each such foreign corporation is organized:

1. Each domestic corporation shall comply with the provisions of this Act with respect to the merger or consolidation, as the case may be, of domestic corporations and each foreign corporation shall comply with the applicable provisions of the laws of the state under which it is organized.

2. If the surviving or new corporation, as the case may be, is to be governed by the laws of any state other than this state, it shall comply with the provisions of this Act with respect to qualification of foreign corporations if it is to conduct affairs in this state, and in every case it shall file with the secretary of state of this state:

a. an agreement that it may be served with process in this state in any proceeding for the enforcement of any obligation of any domestic corporation which is a party to such merger or consolidation; and

b. an irrevocable appointment of the secretary of state of this state as its agent to accept service of process in any such proceeding. The effect of such merger or consolidation shall be the same as in

The effect of such merger or consolidation shall be the same as in the case of the merger or consolidation of domestic corporations, if

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the surviving or new corporation is to be governed by the laws of this state. If the surviving or new corporation is to be governed by the laws of any state other than this state, the effect of such merger or consolidation shall be the same as in the case of the merger or consolidation of domestic corporations except in so far as the laws of the other state provide otherwise.

At any time prior to the filing of the articles of merger or consolidation, the merger or consolidation may be abandoned pursuant to provisions therefor, if any, set forth in the plan of merger or

32 consolidation.

SEC. 46. Sale, lease, exchange, or mortgage of assets. A sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all, or substantially all, the property and assets of a corporation may be made upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration, which may consist in whole or in part of money or property, real or personal, including shares of any corporation for profit, domestic or foreign, as may be authorized in the following manner:

1. Where there are members entitled to vote thereon, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending such sale, lease, exchange or other disposition and directing that it be submitted to a vote at a meeting of members entitled to vote thereon, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Written notice stating that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of such meeting is to consider the sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all, or substantially all, the property and assets of the corporation shall be given to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, within the time and in the manner provided by this Act for the giving of notice of meetings of members. At such meeting the members may authorize such sale, lease, exchange or other disposition and may fix, or may authorize the board of directors to fix, any or all of the terms and conditions thereof and the consideration to be received by the corporation therefor. Such authorization shall require at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at such meeting or represented by proxy are entitled to cast. After such authorization by a vote of members, the board of directors, nevertheless, in its discretion, may abandon such sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of assets, subject to the rights of third parties under any contracts relating thereto, without further action or approval by members.

2. Where there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, a sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all, or substantially all, the property and assets of a corporation shall be authorized upon receiving the vote of a majority of the directors in

office.

3. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation a mortgage or pledge of any or all property and assets of the corporation may be made upon such terms and conditions and for such consideration, which may consist in whole or in part of money or property, real or personal, including shares of any other corporation, domestic or foreign, as shall be authorized by its board of directors; and in such case no authorization or consent of the members shall be required.

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SEC. 47. Voluntary dissolution. A corporation may dissolve and wind up its affairs in the following manner:

1. Where there are members entitled to vote thereon, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending that the corporation be dissolved, and directing that the question of such dissolution be submitted to a vote at a meeting of members entitled to vote thereon, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Written notice stating that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of such meeting is to consider the advisability of dissolving the corporation, shall be given to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, within the time and in the manner provided in this Act for the giving of notice of meetings of members. A resolution to dissolve the corporation shall be adopted upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at such meeting or represented by proxy are entitled to cast.

2. Where there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, the dissolution of the corporation shall be authorized at a meeting of the board of directors upon the adoption of a resolution to dissolve by the vote of a majority of the directors in office.

Upon the adoption of such resolution by the members, or by the board of directors where there are no members or no members entitled to vote thereon, the corporation shall cease to conduct its affairs except insofar as may be necessary for the winding up thereof, shall immediately cause a notice of the proposed dissolution to be mailed to each known creditor of the corporation, and shall proceed to collect its assets and apply and distribute them as provided in this Act.

SEC. 48. **Distribution of assets.** The assets of a corporation in the process of dissolution shall be applied and distributed as follows:

1. All liabilities and obligations of the corporation shall be paid and discharged, or adequate provision shall be made therefor;

2. Assets held by the corporation upon condition requiring return, transfer or conveyance, which condition occurs by reason of the dissolution, shall be returned, transferred or conveyed in accordance with such requirements;

3. Assets received and held by the corporation subject to limitations permitting their use only for charitable, religious, eleemosynary, benevolent, educational or similar purposes, but not held upon a condition requiring return, transfer or conveyance by reason of the dissolution, shall be transferred or conveyed to one or more domestic or foreign corporations, societies or organizations engaged in activities substantially similar to those of the dissolving corporation, pursuant to a plan of distribution adopted as provided in this Act;

4. Other assets, if any, shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the articles of incorporation or the bylaws to the extent that the articles of incorporation or bylaws determine the distributive rights of members, or any class or classes of members, or provide for distribution to others;

5. Any remaining assets may be distributed to such persons, societies, organizations or domestic or foreign corporations, whether for profit or nonprofit, as may be specified in a plan of distribution adopted as provided in this Act.

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SEC. 49. Plan of distribution. A plan providing for the distribution of assets, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, may be adopted by a corporation in the process of dissolution and shall be adopted by a corporation for the purpose of authorizing any transfer or conveyance of assets for which this Act requires a plan of distribution, in the following manner:

1. Where there are members entitled to vote thereon, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending a plan of distribution and directing the submission thereof to a vote at a meeting of members entitled to vote thereon, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Written notice setting forth the proposed plan of distribution or a summary thereof shall be given to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, within the time and in the manner provided in this Act for the giving of notice of meetings of members. Such plan of distribution shall be adopted upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at such meeting or represented by proxy are entitled to cast.

2. Where there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, a plan of distribution shall be adopted at a meeting of the board of directors upon receiving a vote of a majority of the directors.

tors in office.

SEC. 50. Revocation of voluntary dissolution proceedings. A corporation may, at any time prior to the issuance of a certificate of dissolution by the secretary of state, revoke the action theretofore taken to dissolve the corporation, in the following manner:

1. Where there are members entitled to vote thereon, the board of directors shall adopt a resolution recommending that the voluntary dissolution proceedings be revoked, and directing that the question of such revocation be submitted to a vote at a meeting of members entitled to vote thereon, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Written notice stating that the purpose, or one of the purposes, of such meeting is to consider the advisability of revoking the voluntary dissolution proceedings, shall be given to each member entitled to vote at such meeting, within the time and in the manner provided in this Act for the giving of notice of meetings of members. A resolution to revoke the voluntary dissolution proceedings shall be adopted upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at such meeting or represented by proxy are entitled to cast.

2. Where there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, a resolution to revoke the voluntary dissolution proceedings shall be adopted at a meeting of the board of directors upon receiving the vote of a majority of the directors in office.

Upon the adoption of such resolution by the members, or by the board of directors where there are no members or no members entitled to vote thereon, the corporation may thereupon again conduct its affairs.

SEC. 51. Articles of dissolution. If voluntary dissolution proceedings have not been revoked, then when all debts, liabilities and obligations of the corporation shall have been paid and discharged, or adequate provision shall have been made therefor, and all of the

remaining property and assets of the corporation shall have been transferred, conveyed or distributed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, articles of dissolution shall be executed by the corporation by its president or a vice-president, and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such statement, which statement shall set forth:

1. The name of the corporation.

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2. Where there are members entitled to vote thereon, (a) a statement setting forth the date of the meeting of members at which the resolution to dissolve was adopted, that a quorum was present at such meeting, and that such resolution received at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at such meeting or represented by proxy were entitled to cast, or (b) a statement that such resolution was adopted by a consent in writing signed by all members entitled to vote with respect thereto.

3. Where there are no members, or no members entitled to vote thereon, a statement of such fact, the date of the meeting of the board of directors at which the resolution to dissolve was adopted and a statement of the fact that such resolution received the vote of a

majority of the directors in office.

4. That all debts, obligations, and liabilities of the corporation have been paid and discharged or that adequate provision has been made therefor.

5. A copy of the plan of distribution, if any, as adopted by the

corporation, or a statement that no plan was so adopted.

6. That all the remaining property and assets of the corporation have been transferred, conveyed or distributed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

7. That there are no suits pending against the corporation in any court, or that adequate provision has been made for the satisfaction of any judgment, order or decree which may be entered against it in any pending suit.

SEC. 52. Filing of articles of dissolution. Such articles of dissolution shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing and recording in his office, and the same shall be filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder.

The secretary of state upon filing the articles of dissolution shall issue a certificate of dissolution, and send the same to the representative of the dissolved corporation. Upon the issuance of such certificate of dissolution the existence of the corporation shall cease, except for the purpose of suits, other proceedings and appropriate corporate action by members, directors and officers as provided in this Act.

SEC. 53. Involuntary dissolution. A corporation may be dissolved involuntarily by a decree of the district court in an action filed by the attorney general when it is established that:

1. The corporation has failed to file its annual report within the

5 time required by this Act; or

6 2. The corporation procured its articles of incorporation through 7 fraud; or

3. The corporation has continued to exceed or abuse the authority conferred upon it by law; or

- 4. The corporation has failed for ninety days to appoint and maintain a registered agent in this state; or
- 5. The corporation has failed for ninety days after change of its registered agent to file in the office of the secretary of state a statement of such change.

1 Notification to attorney general. The secretary of state, SEC. 54. 2 on or before the first day of July of each year, shall certify to the attorney general the names of all corporations which have failed to 3 4 file their annual reports in accordance with the provisions of this Act. He shall also certify, from time to time, the names of all corporations 5 6 which have given other cause for dissolution as provided in this Act, together with the facts pertinent thereto. Whenever the secretary of state shall certify the name of a corporation to the attorney general 8 as having given any cause for dissolution, the secretary of state shall 9 concurrently mail to the corporation at its registered office a notice 10 that such certification has been made. Upon the receipt of such cer-11 12 tification, the attorney general shall file an action in the name of the state against such corporation for its dissolution. Every such certifi-1314 cate from the secretary of state to the attorney general pertaining to the failure of a corporation to file an annual report shall be taken and 15 received in all courts as prima-facie evidence of the facts therein 16 stated. If, before action is filed, the corporation shall file its annual 17 18 report, or shall appoint or maintain a registered agent as provided in this Act, or shall file with the secretary of state the required state-19 20 ment of change of registered agent, such fact shall be forthwith certified by the secretary of state to the attorney general and he shall 21 22 not file an action against such corporation for such cause. If, after action is filed, the corporation shall file its annual report, or shall 23 appoint or maintain a registered agent as provided in this Act, or 24 25 shall file with the secretary of state the required statement of change 26 of registered agent, and shall pay the costs of such action, the action for such cause shall abate. 27

SEC. 55. Venue and process. 1 Every action for the involuntary dissolution of a corporation shall be commenced by the attorney gen-3 eral in the district court of the county in which the registered office of the corporation is situated. Original notice shall be served as in 4 other civil actions. If process is returned not found, the attorney 5 general shall cause publication to be made as in other civil cases in 6 some newspaper published in the county where the registered office of the corporation is situated, containing a notice of the pendency of 8 such action, the title of the court, the title of the action, and the date on or after which default may be entered. The attorney general may 10 include in one notice and in one petition the names of any number of 11 corporations against which actions are then pending in the same 12 13 county. The attorney general shall cause a copy of such notice to be mailed to the corporation at its registered office within ten days after 14 the first publication thereof. The certificate of the attorney general 15 of the mailing of such notice shall be prima-facie evidence thereof. 16 Such notice shall be published at least once each week for two suc-17 cessive weeks, and the first publication thereof may begin at any 18 time after the original notice has been returned. Unless a corpora-19

- tion shall have been served with original notice, no default shall be taken against it earlier than thirty days after the last publication of such notice.
 - SEC. 56. Jurisdiction of court to liquidate assets and affairs of corporation. Courts of equity shall have full power to liquidate the assets and affairs of a corporation:

1. In a suit by a member or director when it is established:

a. That the directors are deadlocked in the management of the corporate affairs and that irreparable injury to the corporation is being suffered or is threatened by reason thereof, and either that the members are unable to break the deadlock or there are no members having voting rights; or

b. That the acts of the directors or those in control of the corpora-

tion are illegal, oppressive or fraudulent; or

- c. That the members entitled to vote in the election of directors are deadlocked in voting power and have failed for at least two years to elect successors to directors whose terms have expired or would have expired upon the election of their successors; or
 - d. That the corporate assets are being misapplied or wasted; or

e. That the corporation is unable to carry out its purposes.

2. In an action by a creditor:

a. When the claim of the creditor has been reduced to judgment and an execution thereon has been returned unsatisfied and it is established that the corporation is insolvent; or

b. When the corporation has admitted in writing that the claim of the creditor is due and owing and it is established that the cor-

poration is insolvent.

3. Upon application by a corporation to have its dissolution con-

tinued under the supervision of the court.

4. When an action has been filed by the attorney general to dissolve a corporation and it is established that liquidation of its affairs should precede the entry of a decree of dissolution.

Proceedings under this section shall be brought in the county in which the registered office or the principal office of the corporation

is situated.

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It shall not be necessary to make directors or members parties to any such suit or proceedings unless relief is sought against them personally.

SEC. 57. Procedure in liquidation of corporation by court. In proceedings to liquidate the assets and affairs of a corporation the court shall have the power to issue injunctions, to appoint a receiver or receivers pendente lite, with such powers and duties as the court, from time to time, may direct, and to take such other proceedings as may be requisite to preserve the corporate assets wherever situated, and carry on the affairs of the corporation until a full hearing can be had.

After a hearing had upon such notice as the court may direct to be given to all parties to the proceedings and to any other parties in interest designated by the court, the court may appoint a liquidating receiver or receivers with authority to collect the assets of the corporation. Such liquidating receiver or receivers shall have authority,

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subject to the order of the court to sell, convey and dispose of all or any part of the assets of the corporation wherever situated, either at public or private sale. The order appointing such liquidating receiver or receivers shall state their powers and duties. Such powers and duties may be increased or diminished at any time during the proceedings.

The assets of the corporation or the proceeds resulting from a sale, conveyance, or other disposition thereof shall be applied and distrib-

uted as follows:

1. All costs and expenses of the court proceedings and all liabilities and obligations of the corporation shall be paid, satisfied and discharged, or adequate provision shall be made therefor;

2. Assets held by the corporation upon condition requiring return, transfer or conveyance, which condition occurs by reason of the dissolution or liquidation, shall be returned, transferred or conveyed in

accordance with such requirements;

3. Assets received and held by the corporation subject to limitations permitting their use only for charitable, religious, eleemosynary, benevolent, educational or similar purposes, but not held upon a condition requiring return, transfer or conveyance by reason of the dissolution or liquidation, shall be transferred or conveyed to one or more domestic or foreign corporations, societies or organizations engaged in activities substantially similar to those of the dissolving or liquidating corporation as the court may direct;

4. Other assets, if any, shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the articles of incorporation or the bylaws to the extent that the articles of incorporation or bylaws determine the distributive rights of members, or any class or classes of members, or pro-

vide for distribution to others;

5. Any remaining assets may be distributed to such persons, societies, organizations or domestic or foreign corporations, whether for profit or not for profit, specified in the plan of distribution adopted as provided in this Act, or where no plan of distribution has been adopted, as the court may direct.

The court shall have power to allow, from time to time, as expenses of the liquidation compensation to the receiver or receivers and to attorneys in the proceeding, and to direct the payment thereof out of the assets of the corporation or the proceeds of any sale or disposition

of such assets.

A receiver of a corporation appointed under the provisions of this section shall have authority to sue and defend in all courts in his own name as receiver of such corporation. The court appointing such receiver shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the corporation and its property, wherever situated.

SEC. 58. Qualification of receivers. A receiver shall in all cases be a citizen of the United States or a corporation for profit authorized to act as receiver, which corporation may be a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state, and shall in all cases give such bond as the court may direct with such sureties as the court may require.

Filing of claims in liquidation proceedings. In proceed-ings to liquidate the assets and affairs of a corporation the court may require all creditors of the corporation to file with the clerk of the court or with the receiver, in such form as the court may prescribe, 4 proofs under oath of their respective claims. If the court requires the filing of claims it shall fix a date, which shall be not less than four months from the date of the order, as the last day for the filing of claims, and shall prescribe the notice that shall be given to cred-itors and claimants of the date so fixed. Prior to the date so fixed, the court may extend the time for the filing of claims. Creditors and claimants failing to file proofs of claim on or before the date so fixed may be barred, by order of court, from participating in the distribu-tion of the assets of the corporation.

SEC. 60. Discontinuance of liquidation proceedings. The liquidation of the assets and affairs of a corporation may be discontinued at any time during the liquidation proceedings when it is established that cause for liquidation no longer exists. In such event the court shall dismiss the proceedings and direct the receiver to redeliver to the corporation all its remaining property and assets.

SEC. 61. Decree of dissolution. In proceedings to liquidate the assets and affairs of a corporation, when the costs and expenses of such proceedings and all debts, obligations, and liabilities of the corporation shall have been paid and discharged and all of its remaining property and assets distributed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or in case its property and assets are not sufficient to satisfy and discharge such costs, expenses, debts, and obligations, and all the property and assets have been applied so far as they will go to their payment, the court shall enter a decree dissolving the corporation, whereupon the existence of the corporation shall cease.

SEC. 62. Filing of decree of dissolution. In case the court shall enter a decree dissolving a corporation, it shall be the duty of the clerk of such court to cause certified copies of the decree to be filed with and recorded by the secretary of state and the county recorder of the county in which is located the corporation's registered office. No fee shall be charged by the secretary of state or said county recorder for the filing or recording thereof.

SEC. 63. Deposit with state treasurer.

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1. Upon the voluntary or involuntary dissolution of a corporation the portion of the assets distributable to any person who is known, or who is under disability and there is no person legally competent to receive such distributive portion, or who cannot be found after the exercise of reasonable diligence by the person or persons responsible for the distribution in liquidation of the corporation's assets, shall be reduced to cash and deposited with the state treasurer, together with a statement giving the name of the person, if known, entitled to such fund, his last known address, the amount of his distributive portion, and such other information about such person as the state treasurer may reasonably require, whereupon the person or persons responsible for the distribution in liquidation of the corporation's assets shall be released and discharged from any further liability with respect to

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the funds so deposited. The state treasurer shall issue his receipt for such fund and shall deposit same in a special account to be maintained by him.

18 2. On receipt of satisfactory written and verified proof of ownership of or right to such fund within twenty years from the date such 19 20 fund was so deposited, the state treasurer shall certify such fact to the state comptroller, who shall issue proper warrant therefor drawn 21 22 on the state treasurer in favor of the person or persons then entitled 23 thereto. If no claimant has made satisfactory proof of right to such fund within twenty years from the time of such deposit, the state 24 treasurer shall then cause to be published in one issue of a newspaper 25 of general circulation in the county of the last registered office of the 26 27 corporation, as shown by the records of the secretary of state, a notice of the proposed escheat of such fund, giving the name of the person apparently entitled thereto, his last known address, if any, 28 29 30 the amount of the fund so deposited, and the name of the dissolved corporation from whose assets such fund was derived. If no claimant 31 32 makes satisfactory proof of right to such fund within two months 33 from the time of such publication, the fund so unclaimed shall thereupon automatically escheat to and become the property of the gen-3435 eral fund of the state.

SEC. 64. Survival of rights and remedies after dissolution or expiration. The dissolution of a corporation or the expiration of its period of duration, shall not take away or impair any remedy available to or against such corporation, its directors, officers, or members, for any right or claim existing, or any liability incurred, prior to such dissolution or expiration, if action or other proceeding thereon is commenced within two years after the date of such dissolution or expiration. Any such action or proceeding by or against the corporation may be prosecuted or defended by the corporation in its corporate name. The members, directors and officers shall have power to take such corporate or other action as shall be appropriate to protect such remedy, right or claim. If the period of duration of a corporation has expired, it may amend its articles of incorporation at any time within five years after the date of such expiration so as to extend its period of duration.

A corporation which has been dissolved or the period of duration of which has expired by limitation or otherwise, may nevertheless continue to act for the purpose of conveying title to its property, real and personal, and otherwise winding up its affairs.

SEC. 65. Admission of foreign corporation. No foreign corporation shall have the right to conduct affairs in this state until it shall have procured a certificate of authority so to do from the secretary of state. No foreign corporation shall be entitled to procure a certificate of authority under this Act to conduct in this state any affairs which a corporation organized under this Act is prohibited from conducting. A foreign corporation shall not be denied a certificate of authority by reason of the fact that the laws of the state or country under which such corporation is organized governing its organization and internal affairs differ from the laws of this state, and nothing in

this Act contained shall be construed to authorize this state to regu-11 late the organization or the internal affairs of such corporation. 12 13

Without excluding other activities which may not constitute conducting affairs in this state, a foreign corporation shall not be considered to be conducting affairs in this state, for the purposes of this Act, by reason of carrying on in this state any one or more of the following activities:

1. Maintaining or defending any action or suit or any administrative or arbitration proceeding, or effecting the settlement thereof or

2. Holding meetings of its directors or members or carrying on

the settlement of claims or disputes.

other activities concerning its internal affairs. 3. Maintaining bank accounts.

4. Creating evidences of debt, mortgages or liens on real or personal property.

5. Securing or collecting debts due to it or enforcing any rights in property securing the same.

6. Soliciting funds.

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7. Conducting its affairs in interstate commerce.

8. Granting funds.

9. Distributing information to its members.

10. Conducting an isolated transaction completed within a period 33 of thirty days and not in the course of a number of repeated transactions of like nature.

SEC. 66. Powers of foreign corporation. A foreign corporation $\mathbf{2}$ which shall have received a certificate of authority under this Act, 3 shall, until a certificate of revocation or of withdrawal shall have been issued as provided in this Act, enjoy the same, but no greater, 5 rights and privileges as a domestic corporation organized for the pur-6 poses set forth in the application pursuant to which such certificate of authorization is issued; and, except as in this Act otherwise pro-8 vided, shall be subject to the same duties, restrictions, penalties and 9 liabilities now or hereafter imposed upon a domestic corporation of 10 like character.

Corporate name of foreign corporation. No certificate of authority shall be issued to a foreign corporation unless the corporate name of such corporation:

1. Shall not contain any word or phrase which indicates or implies that it is organized for any purpose other than one or more of the purposes contained in its articles of incorporation.

2. Shall not be the same as, or deceptively similar to, the name of any corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, existing under the laws of this state, or any foreign corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, authorized to transact business or conduct affairs in this state, or a corporate name reserved or registered as permitted by the laws of this state.

3. Shall be transliterated into letters of the English alphabet, if it

14 is not in English.

1 SEC. 68. Change of name by foreign corporation. Whenever a foreign corporation which is authorized to conduct affairs in this state shall change its name to one under which a certificate of authority

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would not be granted to it on application therefor, the certificate of authority of such corporation shall be suspended and it shall not thereafter conduct any affairs in this state until it has changed its 6 name to a name which is available to it under the laws of this state.

SEC. 69. Application for certificate of authority. A foreign corporation, in order to procure a certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state, shall make application therefor to the secretary of state, which application shall set forth:

1. The name of the corporation and the state or country under the

laws of which it is incorporated.

2. The date of incorporation and the period of duration of the corporation.

3. The address of the principal office of the corporation in the state

or country under the laws of which it is incorporated.

4. The address of the proposed registered office of the corporation in this state, and the name of its proposed registered agent or agents in this state at such address.

5. The purpose or purposes of the corporation which it proposes to pursue in conducting its affairs in this state.

6. The names and respective addresses of the directors and officers

of the corporation.

7. Such additional information as may be necessary or appropriate in order to enable the secretary of state to determine whether such corporation is entitled to a certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state.

Such application shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the secretary of state and shall be executed in duplicate by the corporation by its president or a vice-president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing such application.

Filing of application for certificate of authority. Dupli-SEC. 70. cate originals of the application of the corporation for a certificate of authority, together with a copy of its articles of incorporation and all amendments thereto, duly certified by the proper officer of the state or country under the laws of which it is incorporated, shall be deliv-5 ered to the secretary of state for filing in his office.

Upon the filing of the application the secretary of state shall issue a certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state to which he shall affix the other duplicate original application, and send the same 9 to the corporation or its representative. 10

- Effect of certificate of authority. Upon the issuance of a certificate of authority by the secretary of state, the corporation 2 3 shall be authorized to conduct affairs in this state for those purposes 4 set forth in its application, subject, however, to the right of this 5 state to suspend or to revoke such authority as provided in this Act.
- 1 Registered office and registered agent of foreign corpo-2 Each foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in 3 this state shall have and continuously maintain in this state:
- 1. A registered office which may be, but need not be, the same as its principal office.

- 2. A registered agent or agents which may be either an individual resident in this state whose business office is identical with such registered office, or a domestic corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, or a foreign corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, authorized to transact business or conduct affairs in this state, having an office identical with such registered office.
 - SEC. 73. Change of registered office or registered agent of foreign corporation. A foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state may change its registered office or change its registered agent or agents, or both office and agent or agents, upon filing in the office of the secretary of state a statement setting forth:

1. The name of the corporation.

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2. The address of its then registered office.

3. If the address of its registered office be changed, the address to which the registered office is to be changed.

4. The name of its then registered agent or agents.

5. If its registered agent or agents be changed, the name of its successor registered agent or agents.

6. That the address of its registered office and the address of the business office of its registered agent or agents, as changed, will be identical.

7. That such change was authorized by resolution duly adopted by its board of directors.

Such statement shall be executed by the corporation by its president or a vice-president, and verified by him, and delivered to the secretary of state. If the secretary of state finds that such statement conforms to the provisions of this Act, he shall file such statement in his office, and upon such filing the change of address of the registered office, or the appointment of a new registered agent or agents, or both, as the case may be, shall become effective.

If a registered agent or agents change his, their or its business address to another place within the same county, he, they or it may change such address and the address of the registered office of any corporations of which he, they or it is registered agent by filing a statement as required above for each corporation, or a single statement for all corporations named therein, except that it need be signed only by the registered agent or agents and need not be responsive to subsections five (5) and seven (7) above, and must recite that notification of such change has been mailed to each such corporation. Such statement executed and filed by a registered agent shall become effective upon the filing thereof in the manner as required above for statements executed by the foreign corporation.

statements executed by the foreign corporation.

Any registered agent of a foreign corporation may resign as such agent upon filing a written notice thereof, executed in duplicate, with the secretary of state, who shall forthwith mail a copy thereof to the corporation at its principal office in the state or country under the laws of which it is incorporated. The appointment of such agent shall terminate upon the expiration of thirty days after receipt of such notice by the secretary of state.

SEC. 74. Service of process on foreign corporation. Each registered agent so appointed by a foreign corporation authorized to con-

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11 12 duct affairs in this state shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any process, notice or demand required or permitted by law to

be served upon the corporation may be served.

Whenever a foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state shall fail to appoint or maintain a registered agent in this state, or whenever any such registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found at the registered office, or whenever the certificate of authority of a foreign corporation shall be suspended or revoked, then the secretary of state shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any such process, notice, or demand may be served. Service on the secretary of state of any such process, notice or demand shall be made by delivering to and leaving with him, or with any clerk having charge of the corporation department of his office, duplicate copies of such process, notice or demand. In the event any such process, notice or demand is served on the secretary of state, he shall immediately cause one of such copies thereof to be forwarded by registered or certified mail, addressed to the corporation at its principal office in the state or country under the laws of which it is incorporated. Any service so had on the secretary of state shall be returnable in not less than thirty days.

The secretary of state shall keep a record of all processes, notices and demands served upon him under this section, and shall record therein the time of such service and his action with reference thereto.

Nothing herein contained shall limit or affect the right to serve any process, notice or demand, required or permitted by law to be served upon a corporation in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law.

Amendment to articles of incorporation of foreign cor-SEC. 75. Whenever the articles of incorporation of a foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state are amended, such foreign corporation shall, within thirty days after such amendment becomes effective, file in the office of the secretary of state a copy of such amendment duly certified by the proper officer of the state or country under the laws of which it is incorporated; but the filing thereof shall not of itself enlarge or alter the purpose or purposes which such corporation is authorized to pursue in conducting its affairs in this state, nor authorize such corporation to conduct affairs in this state under any other name than the name set forth in its certificate of authority.

SEC. 76. Merger of foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state. Whenever a foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state shall be a party to a statutory merger permitted by the laws of the state or country under the laws of which it is incorporated, and such corporation shall be the surviving corporation, it shall, within thirty days after such merger becomes effective, file with the secretary of state a copy of the articles of merger duly certified by the proper officer of the state or country under the laws of which such statutory merger was effected; and it shall not be necessary for such corporation to procure either a new or amended certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state unless the name of such corporation be changed thereby or unless the cor-

poration desires to pursue in this state other or additional purposes 13 14 than those which it is then authorized to pursue in this state.

Amended certificate of authority. A foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state shall procure an amended certificate of authority in the event it changes its corporate name, or desires to pursue in this state other or additional purposes than those set forth in its prior application for a certificate of authority, by making application therefor to the secretary of state.

The requirements in respect to the form and contents of such application, the manner of its execution, the filing of duplicate originals thereof with the secretary of state, the issuance of an amended certificate of authority and the effect thereof, shall be the same as in the

11 case of an original application for a certificate of authority.

SEC. 78. Withdrawal of foreign corporation. A foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state may withdraw from this state upon procuring from the secretary of state a certificate of withdrawal. In order to procure such certificate of withdrawal, such foreign corporation shall deliver to the secretary of state an application for withdrawal, which shall set forth:

The name of the corporation and the state or country under the

8 laws of which it is incorporated.

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2. That the corporation is not conducting affairs in this state.

3. That the corporation surrenders its authority to conduct affairs in this state.

4. That the corporation revokes the authority of its registered agent or agents in this state to accept service of process and consents that service of process in any action, suit or proceeding based upon any cause of action arising in this state during the time the corporation was authorized to conduct affairs in this state may thereafter be made on such corporation by service thereof on the secretary of state.

5. A post office address to which the secretary of state may mail a copy of any process against the corporation that may be served on him.

6. Such additional information as may be necessary or appropriate in order to enable the secretary of state to determine and assess any unpaid fees payable by such foreign corporation as in this Act prescribed.

The application for withdrawal shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the secretary of state and shall be executed by the corporation by its president or a vice-president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers signing the application, or, if the corporation is in the hands of a receiver or trustee, shall be executed on behalf of the corporation by such receiver or trustee and verified by him.

SEC. 79. Filing of application for withdrawal. Duplicate originals of such application for withdrawal shall be delivered to the secretary of state. If the secretary of state finds that such application conforms to the provisions of this Act, he shall, when all fees due

him have been paid as in this Act prescribed:

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1. Endorse on each of such duplicate originals the word "Filed", and the month, day and year of the filing thereof.

2. File one of such duplicate originals in his office.

3. Issue a certificate of withdrawal to which he shall affix the other

duplicate original.

The certificate of withdrawal, together with the duplicate original of the application for withdrawal affixed thereto by the secretary of state, shall be returned to the corporation or its representative. Upon the issuance of such certificate of withdrawal, the authority of the corporation to conduct affairs in this state shall cease.

SEC. 80. Revocation of certificate of authority. The certificate of authority of a foreign corporation to conduct affairs in this state may be revoked by the secretary of state upon the conditions prescribed in this section when:

1. The corporation has failed to file its annual report within the time required by this Act, or has failed to pay any fees or penalties prescribed by this Act when the same have become due and payable;

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2. The corporation has failed to appoint and maintain a registered

agent in this state as required by this Act; or

3. The corporation has failed, after change of its registered office or registered agent, to file in the office of the secretary of state a statement of such change as required by this Act; or

4. The corporation has failed to file in the office of the secretary of state any amendment to its articles of incorporation or any articles of

merger within the time prescribed by this Act; or

5. A misrepresentation has been made of any material matter in any application, report, affidavit, or other document submitted by

such corporation pursuant to this Act.

No certificate of authority of a foreign corporation shall be revoked by the secretary of state unless (a) he shall have given the corporation not less than sixty days' notice thereof by mail addressed to its registered office in this state, and (b) the corporation shall fail prior to revocation to file such annual report, or pay such fees or penalties, or file the required statement of change of registered agent or registered office or file such articles of amendment or articles of merger, or correct such misrepresentation.

SEC. 81. Issuance of certificate of revocation. Upon revoking any such certificate of authority, the secretary of state shall:

1. Issue a certificate of revocation in duplicate.

2. File one of such certificates in his office.

3. Mail to such corporation at its registered office in this state a notice of such revocation accompanied by one of such certificates.

Upon the issuance of such certificate of revocation, the authority of the corporation to conduct affairs in this state shall cease.

SEC. 82. Conducting affairs without certificate of authority. No foreign corporation which is conducting affairs in this state without a certificate of authority shall be permitted to maintain any action, suit or proceeding in any court of this state until such corporation shall have obtained a certificate of authority. Nor shall any action, suit or proceeding be maintained in any court of this state by any

successor or assignee of such corporation on any right, claim or demand arising out of the conduct of affairs by such corporation in this state, until a certificate of authority shall have been obtained by such corporation or by a corporation which has acquired all or substantially all of its assets.

The failure of a foreign corporation to obtain a certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state shall not impair the validity of any contract or act of such corporation, and shall not prevent such corporation from defending any action, suit or proceeding in any court of this state.

A foreign corporation which conducts affairs in this state without a certificate of authority shall be liable to this state, for the years or parts thereof during which it conducted affairs in this state without a certificate of authority, in an amount equal to all fees which would have been imposed by this Act upon such corporation had it duly applied for and received a certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state as required by this Act and thereafter filed all reports required by this Act, plus all penalties imposed by this Act for failure to pay such fees. The attorney general shall bring proceedings to recover all amounts due this state under the provisions of this section. If any foreign corporation shall conduct affairs in this state without a certificate of authority, it shall by conducting such affairs be deemed thereby to have appointed the secretary of state its attorney for service of process.

SEC. 83. Annual report of domestic and foreign corporations. Each domestic corporation, and each foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state, shall file, within the time prescribed by this Act, an annual report setting forth:

1. The name of the corporation and the state or country under the

laws of which it is incorporated.

2. The address of the registered office of the corporation in this state, and the name of its registered agent or agents in this state at such address, and, in the case of a foreign corporation, the address of its principal office in the state or country under the laws of which it is incorporated.

3. A brief statement of the character of the affairs which the corporation is actually conducting, or, in the case of a foreign corporation, which the corporation is actually conducting in this state.

4. The names and respective addresses of the directors and officers

of the corporation.

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Such annual report shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the secretary of state, and the information therein contained shall be given as of the date of the execution of the report. It shall be executed by the corporation by its president, a vice-president, secretary, an assistant secretary, or treasurer, or, if the corporation is in the hands of a receiver, trustee, or assignee for benefit of creditors, it shall be executed on behalf of the corporation by such receiver, trustee or assignee.

SEC. 84. Filing of annual report of domestic and foreign corporations. Such annual report of a domestic or foreign corporation shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing in his office between

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the first day of January and the first day of March of each year, except that the first annual report of a domestic or foreign corpora-5 tion shall be filed between the first day of January and the first day of March of the year succeeding the calendar year in which its certificate of incorporation or its certificate of authority, as the case may 8 be, was issued by the secretary of state. Proof to the satisfaction of 9 10 the secretary of state that prior to the first day of March such report was deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope, properly 11 12 addressed, with postage prepaid, shall be deemed a compliance with this requirement. If the secretary of state finds that such report con-13 forms to the requirements of this Act, he shall file the same. If he 14 finds that it does not so conform, he shall promptly return the same 15 to the corporation for any necessary corrections, in which event the 16 17 penalties hereinafter prescribed for failure to file such report within the time hereinabove provided shall not apply, if such report is cor-18 rected to conform to the requirements of this Act, and is resubmitted 19 to the secretary of state within thirty days from the date on which it 2021was mailed to the corporation by the secretary of state.

SEC. 85. Fees for filing documents and issuing certificates. secretary of state shall charge and collect for: 2

1. Filing articles of incorporation and issuing a certificate of in-

corporation, ten dollars.

2. Filing statement of election to accept the Act, one dollar.

3. Filing articles of amendment and issuing a certificate of amendment, five dollars.

4. Filing restated articles of incorporation, ten dollars.

- 8 5. Filing articles of merger or consolidation and issuing a certifi-9 cate of merger or consolidation, five dollars. 10
 - 6. Filing an application to reserve a corporate name, five dollars.
- 12 7. Filing a notice of transfer or a reserved corporate name, five 13
 - 8. Filing a statement of change of address of registered office or change of registered agent, or both, one dollar.

9. Filing articles of dissolution, one dollar.

10. Filing an application of a foreign corporation for a certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state and issuing a certificate of authority, ten dollars.

11. Filing an application of a foreign corporation for an amended certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state and issuing an

amended certificate of authority, five dollars.

12. Filing a copy of an amendment to the articles of incorporation of a foreign corporation holding a certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state, five dollars.

13. Filing a copy of articles of merger of a foreign corporation holding a certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state, five

28 dollars. 29

- 14. Filing an application for withdrawal of a foreign corporation and issuing a certificate of withdrawal, one dollar.
- 15. Filing any other statement or report, including an annual report, of a domestic or foreign corporation, one dollar.
- 33 16. Recording any instrument, document, or paper, fifty cents per 34 page.

1 SEC. 86. Miscellaneous charges. The secretary of state shall charge and collect:

1. For furnishing a certified copy of any document, instrument, or paper relating to a corporation, fifty cents per page and two dollars for the certificate and affixing the seal thereto; and for furnishing an uncertified copy, fifty cents per page.

2. At the time of any service of process on him as resident agent of a corporation, five dollars, which amount may be recovered as taxable costs by the party to the suit or action causing such service to be made if such party prevails in the suit or action.

3. For a certificate of good standing, two dollars.

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SEC. 87. Penalties imposed upon corporation. Each corporation, domestic or foreign, that fails or refuses to file its annual report for any year within the time prescribed by this Act shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars to be assessed by the secretary of state.

Each corporation, domestic or foreign, that fails or refuses to answer truthfully and fully within the time prescribed by this Act reasonable and proper interrogatories propounded by the secretary of state in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof may be fined in an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Penalties imposed upon officers and directors. Each 1 2 director and officer of a corporation, domestic or foreign, who will-3 fully fails or refuses within the time prescribed by this Act to answer 4 truthfully and fully reasonable and proper interrogatories propounded 5 to him by the secretary of state in accordance with the provisions of 6 this Act, or who signs any articles, statement, report, application or 7 other document filed with the secretary of state which is known to such officer or director to be false in any material respect, shall be 9 deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof 10 may be fined in any amount not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Interrogatories by secretary of state. The secretary of 1 2 state may propound to any corporation, domestic or foreign, subject 3 to the provisions of this Act, and to any officer or director thereof, such interrogatories as may be reasonably necessary and proper to 4 enable him to ascertain whether such corporation has complied with 5 all the provisions of this Act applicable to such corporation. Such 6 interrogatories shall be answered within thirty days after the mail-7 ing thereof, or within such additional time as shall be fixed by the 8 secretary of state, and the answers thereto shall be full and complete 9 and shall be made in writing and under oath. If such interrogatories 10 be directed to an individual they shall be answered by him, and if 11 directed to a corporation they shall be answered by the president, 12 vice-president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, secretary or assistant 13 secretary thereof. The secretary of state need not file any document 14 to which such interrogatories relate until such interrogatories be 15 answered as herein provided, and not then if the answers thereto 16 disclose that such document is not in conformity with the provisions 17 of this Act. The secretary of state shall certify to the attorney gen-18 eral, for such action as the attorney general may deem appropriate,

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20 all interrogatories and answers thereto which disclose a violation of 21 any of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 90. Information disclosed by interrogatories. Interrogatories propounded by the secretary of state and the answers thereto shall not be open to public inspection nor shall the secretary of state disclose any facts or information obtained therefrom except insofar as required in the performance of his official duties.

SEC. 91. Powers of secretary of state. The secretary of state shall have the power and authority reasonably necessary to enable him to administer this Act efficiently and to perform the duties therein imposed upon him.

Appeal from secretary of state. If the secretary of state shall fail to approve any articles of incorporation, amendment, merger, consolidation or dissolution, or any other document required by this Act to be approved by the secretary of state before the same shall be filed in his office, he shall, within ten days after the delivery thereof to him, give written notice of his disapproval to the person or corporation, domestic or foreign, delivering the same, specifying the reasons therefor. From such disapproval such person or corporation may appeal to the district court of the county in which the registered office of such corporation is, or is proposed to be, situated by filing with the clerk of such court a petition setting forth a copy of the articles or other document sought to be filed and a copy of the written disapproval thereof by the secretary of state; whereupon the matter shall be tried de novo by the court, and the court shall either sustain the action of the secretary of state or direct him to take such action as the court may deem proper.

If the secretary of state shall revoke the certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state of any foreign corporation, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, such foreign corporation may likewise appeal to the district court of the county where the registered office of such corporation in this state is situated, by filing with the clerk of such court a petition setting forth a copy of its certificate of authority to conduct affairs in this state and a copy of the notice of revocation given by the secretary of state; whereupon the matter shall be tried de novo by the court, and the court shall either sustain the action of the secretary of state or direct him to take such action as the court may deem proper.

Appeals from all final orders and judgments entered by the district court under this section in review of any ruling or decision of the secretary of state may be taken as in other civil actions.

SEC. 93. Certificates and certified copies to be received in evidence. All certificates issued by the secretary of state in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and copies of all documents filed or recorded in his office in accordance with the provisions of this Act when certified by him, shall be taken and received in all courts, public offices, and official bodies as prima-facie evidence of the facts therein stated. A certificate by the secretary of state under the seal of his office, as to the existence or nonexistence of the facts relating to corporations which would not appear from a certified copy of any of the

- foregoing documents or certificates shall be taken and received in all courts, public offices, and official bodies as prima-facie evidence of the existence or nonexistence of the facts therein stated.
 - SEC. 94. Forms to be furnished by secretary of state. All reports required by this Act to be filed in the office of the secretary of state shall be made on forms which shall be prescribed and furnished by the secretary of state. Forms for other documents to be filed in the office of the secretary of state may be furnished by the secretary of state on request therefor, but the use thereof, unless otherwise specifically prescribed in this Act, shall not be mandatory.
 - SEC. 95. Voting requirements. Whenever, with respect to any action to be taken by the members or directors of a corporation, the articles of incorporation or bylaws require voting by classes of members or the vote or concurrence of a greater or lesser proportion of the directors or members or any class of members, as the case may be, than required by this Act with respect to such action, the provisions of the articles of incorporation or bylaws, as the case may be, shall control.
 - SEC. 96. Waiver of notice. Whenever any notice is required to be given to any member or director of a corporation under the provisions of this Act or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the corporation, a waiver thereof in writing signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be equivalent to the giving of such notice.
- Informal action by members or directors. Any action required by this Act to be taken at a meeting of the members or directors of a corporation, or any action which may be taken at a meeting of the members or directors or of a committee of directors, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all of the members entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof or all of the directors or all of the members of the committee of directors, as the case may be. Such consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous 10 vote and may be stated as such in any articles or document filed with the secretary of state under this Act. The provisions of this section 11 shall be applicable whether or not this Act requires that an action be 12 13 taken by resolution.
 - SEC. 98. Unauthorized assumption of corporate powers. All persons who assume to act as a corporation without authority so to do shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts and liabilities incurred or arising as a result thereof.
 - SEC. 99. Reservation of power. The general assembly shall at all times have power to prescribe such regulations, provisions and limitations as it may deem advisable, which regulations, provisions and limitations shall be binding upon any and all corporations subject to the provisions of this Act, and the general assembly shall have power to amend, repeal or modify this Act at pleasure.

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SEC. 100. Application to existing corporations.

2 1. Except for this subsection, this Act shall not apply to or affect 3 corporations subject to the provisions of chapters one hundred sev-4 enty-four (174), one hundred seventy-six (176), four hundred eighty-5 two (482), four hundred ninty-one (491), four hundred ninety-four (494), four hundred ninety-five (495), four hundred ninety-six A (496A), four hundred ninety-seven (497), four hundred ninety-eight 6 7 8 (498), four hundred ninety-nine (499), four hundred ninety-nine A (499A), five hundred (500), five hundred three (503), five hundred six (506), five hundred eight (508), five hundred ten (510), five hundred ten (510) 9 10 dred twelve (512), five hundred fourteen (514), five hundred fifteen 11 (515), five hundred eighteen (518), five hundred nineteen (519), five 12 13 hundred twenty-six (526), five hundred twenty-seven (527), five hundred twenty-eight (528), five hundred twenty-eight B (528B), five hundred thirty-one (531), five hundred thirty-two (532), five hundred thirty-three (533), or five hundred thirty-four (534) of the 14 15 16 Code. Such corporations shall continue to be governed by all laws of 17 18 this state heretofore applicable thereto and as the same may hereafter be amended. This Act shall not be construed as in derogation 19 20 of or as a limitation on the powers to which such corporations may 21 be entitled.

2. This Act shall not apply to any domestic corporation heretofore organized or existing under the provisions of chapter five hundred four (504) of the Code nor, for a period of two years from and after the effective date of this Act, to any foreign corporation holding a permit under the provisions of said chapter on the date this Act becomes effective, unless such domestic or foreign corporation shall voluntarily elect to adopt the provisions of this Act and shall comply with the procedure prescribed by the provisions of subsection three (3) of this section.

3. Any domestic corporation organized or existing under the provisions of chapter five hundred four (504) of the Code may voluntarily elect to adopt the provisions of this Act and thereby become subject to its provisions and, during the period of two years from and after the effective date of this Act, any foreign corporation holding a permit under the provisions of said chapter on said date may voluntarily elect to adopt the provisions of this Act and thereby become subject to the provisions of this Act. The procedure for electing to adopt the provisions of this Act shall be as follows:

a. As to domestic corporations, a resolution reciting that the corporation voluntarily adopts this Act and designating the address of its initial registered office and the name of its registered agent or agents at such address and, if the name of the corporation does not comply with this Act, amending the articles of incorporation of the corporation to change the name of the corporation to one complying with the requirements of this Act, shall be adopted by the procedure prescribed by this Act for the amendment of articles of incorporation. If such corporation has theretofore issued shares of stock, said resolution shall contain a statement of such fact including the number of shares theretofore authorized, the number issued and outstanding, and a statement that all issued and outstanding shares of stock have been delivered to the corporation to be cancelled upon the

adoption of this Act by the corporation becoming effective and that from and after the effective date of said adoption the authority of the corporation to issue shares of stock shall be thereby terminated. As to foreign corporations, a resolution shall be adopted by the board of directors, reciting that the corporation voluntarily adopts this Act, and designating the address of its registered office in this state and the name of its registered agent or agents, at such address and, if the name of the corporation does not comply with this Act, setting forth the name of the corporation with the changes which it elects to make therein conforming to the requirements of this Act for use in this state.

b. Upon adoption of the required resolution or resolutions, an instrument shall be executed by the corporation by its president or vice-president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary and verified by one of the officers signing the instrument, which shall set forth:

(1) The name of the corporation;

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(2) Each such resolution adopted by the corporation and the date of adoption thereof.

c. As to domestic corporations such instrument shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing and recording in his office, and the same shall be filed and recorded in the office of the county recorder.

If the county of the initial registered office as stated in such instrument is one which is other than the county wherein the principal office or place of business of such corporation, as theretofore designated in its articles of incorporation, was located, the secretary of state shall forward also to the county recorder of the county in which the said principal office or place of business of said corporation was located a copy of such instrument and he shall forward to the recorder of the county in which the initial registered office of such corporation is located, in addition to the original of such instrument, a copy of the articles of incorporation of said corporation together with all amendments thereto as then on file in his office.

d. As to foreign corporations, such instrument shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing in his office and the corporation shall at the same time deliver also to the secretary of state for filing in his office any annual report which is then due.

e. The secretary of state shall not file such instrument with respect to a domestic corporation unless at the time thereof such corporation is validly existing and in good standing in that office under the provisions of chapter five hundred four (504) of the Code. If the articles of incorporation of such corporation have not heretofore been filed in the office of the secretary of state, but are on file in the office of a county recorder, no such instrument of adoption shall be accepted by the secretary of state until the corporation shall have caused its articles of incorporation and all amendments duly certified by the proper county recorder to be recorded in the office of the secretary of state. Upon the filing of such instrument the secretary of state shall issue a certificate as to the filing of such instrument and deliver such certificate to the corporation or its representative.

Upon the issuance of such certificate by the secretary of state:

(1) All of the provisions of this Act shall thereafter apply to the

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corporation and thereupon every such foreign corporation shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges applicable to foreign corporations procuring certificates of authority to conduct affairs in this state under this Act, and shall be subject to all the limitations, restrictions, liabilities, and duties prescribed herein for foreign corporations procuring certificates of authority to conduct affairs in this state under this Act.

(2) In the case of any corporation with issued shares of stock, the holders of such issued shares who surrender them to the corporation to be cancelled upon the adoption of this Act by the corporation becoming effective, shall be and become members of the corporation with one vote for each share of stock so surrendered until such time as the corporation by proper corporate action relative to the election, qualification, terms and voting power of members shall otherwise prescribe.

4. Any domestic corporation which elects to adopt the provisions of this Act by complying with the provisions of subsection three (3) of this section may, at the same time, amend or restate its articles of incorporation by complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to amending articles of incorporation or restating articles of

incorporation, as the case may be.

5. The provisions of this Act becoming applicable to any domestic or foreign corporation shall not affect any right accrued or established, or any liability or penalty incurred, under the provisions of chapter five hundred four (504) of the Code prior to the filing by the secretary of state in his office of the instrument manifesting the election of such corporation to adopt the provisions of this Act as

provided in subsection three (3) of this section.

6. Except for the exceptions and limitations of subsection one (1) of this section, this Act shall apply to: all domestic corporations organized after the date on which this Act became effective; domestic corporations organized or existing under chapter five hundred four (504) of the Code which voluntarily elect to adopt the provisions of this Act and comply with the provisions of subsection three (3) of this section; all foreign corporations conducting or seeking to conduct affairs within this state and not holding, on the effective date of this Act, a valid permit so to do; foreign corporations holding, on the date the Act becomes effective, a valid permit under the provisions of chapter five hundred four (504) of the Code which, during the period of two years from and after the effective date of this Act, voluntarily elect to adopt the provisions of this Act and comply with the provisions of subsection three (3) of this section; and, upon the expiration of the period of two years from and after the effective date of this Act, all foreign corporations holding such a permit on the effective date of this Act.

7. Upon the expiration of a period of two years from and after the date on which this Act becomes effective, except for the exceptions and limitations of subsection one (1) of this section, this Act shall apply to every foreign corporation holding a valid permit to do business within this state or seeking to conduct affairs within this state. Every foreign corporation holding a valid permit to do business within this state at the time this Act becomes effective, which has

not meanwhile adopted this Act by complying with the provisions of subsection three (3) of this section, shall at the expiration of two years from and after the effective date of this Act be deemed to have elected to adopt this Act by not voluntarily withdrawing from the state, and thereupon every such foreign corporation, subject to the limitations set forth in its certificate of authority, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges applicable to foreign corporations procuring certificates of authority to conduct affairs in this state under this Act, and shall be subject to all the limitations, restrictions, liabilities, and duties prescribed herein for foreign corporations procuring certificates of authority to conduct affairs in this state under this Act.

8. Within eight months after this Act becomes applicable to any foreign corporation pursuant to the provisions of subsection seven (7) of this section, the board of directors of such foreign corporation shall adopt a resolution designating the address of its registered office in this state and the name of its registered agent or agents at such address and, if the name of such corporation does not comply with this Act, setting forth the name of the corporation with the changes which it elects to make therein conforming to the requirements of this Act for use in this state.

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Upon adoption of the required resolution or resolutions, an instrument or instruments shall be executed by the foreign corporation by its president or a vice-president and by its secretary or assistant secretary and verified by one of the officers signing such instrument, which shall set forth the name of the corporation, each resolution adopted as required by the provisions of this subsection, and the date of the adoption thereof. Such instrument shall be delivered to the secretary of state for filing in his office. Upon the filing of such instrument by a foreign corporation the secretary of state shall issue a certificate as to the filing of such instrument and deliver such certificate to the corporation or its representative. The secretary of state shall not file any annual report of any foreign corporation subject to the provisions of this subsection unless and until said corporation has fully complied with the provisions of this paragraph and, in such event, such foreign corporation shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in this Act for failure to file such report within the time as provided therefor in this Act.

The first annual report required to be filed by a domestic or foreign corporation under the provisions of this Act shall be filed between January 1 and March 1 of the year next succeeding the calen-

dar year in which it becomes subject to the Act.

10. No corporation to which the provisions of this Act apply shall be subject to the provisions of chapter five hundred four (504) of the

- 11. The provisions of sections ninety-six (96) and ninety-seven (97) of this Act shall apply to any action required or permitted to be taken under this section.
- 12. Except as otherwise provided in this section, existing corporations shall continue to be governed by the laws of this state heretofore applicable thereto.

- SEC. 101. Personal liability. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the directors, officers, employees and members of the cor-3 poration shall not, as such, be liable on its debts or obligations.
- SEC. 102. Effect of invalidity of part of this Act. If a court of 1 competent jurisdiction shall adjudge to be invalid or unconstitutional any clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this Act, such judgment or decree shall not affect, impair, invalidate or nullify the remainder of this Act, but the effect thereof shall be confined to the clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this Act so adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional.

Approved March 17, 1965.

CHAPTER 389

PROMOTION EXPENSE BY INSURANCE COMPANIES

S. F. 533

AN ACT relating to promotion expense which may be incurred in the organization of domestic insurance companies.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- SECTION 1. Subsection four (4) of section one (1), chapter two hundred ninety-nine (299), Acts of the Sixtieth General Assembly, is
- hereby amended by deleting from line two (2) the words "par value"
- and substituting in lieu thereof the words "sale price".

Approved June 3, 1965.

CHAPTER 390

COMPENSATION OF INSURANCE EXAMINERS

H. F. 179

AN ACT relating to the compensation of insurance examiners.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

- SECTION 1. Section five hundred seven point four (507.4), Code
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- 1962, as amended by chapter three hundred one (301), Acts of the Sixtieth General Assembly, is hereby amended by striking from lines twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24) the words "one hundred eighty dollars per week in the examination of domestic companies and two hundred dollars are the strictly of the strike the strike of the strike the strike of the strike the strike of the strik
- lars per week in the examination of foreign companies" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "two hundred dollars per week, sub-
- 8 ject, however, to the provisions of section five hundred five point
- 10 fourteen (505.14) of the Code".

Approved February 26, 1965.